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## TWO MEN HELD ON MURDER CHARGE

William Bell and William Masie Locked Up by Alexandria Police.

### ONE MAN DEAD; ONE INJURED

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 1.—William Bell, colored, forty years old, a farm hand employed on the farm of William Wilkerson at "Grassymede," Fairfax County, was arrested early this afternoon by Police Officer Reid, charged with the murder of William Ferguson, colored, whom he is alleged to have stabbed to death during a quarrel last night.

Police Officer Reid also arrested William Masie, colored, thirty-five years old, employed at the same place, on suspicion.

Bell is also charged with stabbing Robert Ferguson, a brother of the dead man. The arrest of Masie was made first, he being found by Police Officer Reid at the farm of Mr. Wilkerson. As soon as Masie was brought here he told the officer where Bell could be found and the latter's arrest followed.

Bell, the police say, admitted cutting both of the men and claimed that it was done in self-defense. He exonerated Masie.

According to Bell's statement he met the two Ferguson brothers in Market Alley. They abused him, he asserts, and then jumped on him. William Ferguson, the dead man, he declares, wielded a razor and stabbed his coat while the brother, Robert Ferguson, carried a pair of brass knuckles. In self-defense, he claims, he pulled out his pocket knife and stabbed both of the brothers.

**Brother in Hospital.**  
Robert Ferguson, the second brother, who was badly cut, is recovering and it is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital shortly.

A coroner's jury summoned by Dr. S. H. Moore met at 10 o'clock this morning at Demaine's undertaking establishment, and after viewing the body of Ferguson was adjourned over by Coroner Moore, subject to his call. The jury is composed of the following: A. S. Doniphan, James H. Martin, Charles S. Adams, Harry H. Newton, John McCuen, and J. E. Logg.

**Suicide Is Verdict.**  
A coroner's jury, summoned by Justice Kirby, of Fairfax County, met this morning at the late residence of Joseph Patrick Curtin, a blacksmith, who fired a bullet through his right temple last night at his home in New Alexandria, and gave a verdict of death by suicide.

The body was removed today to Whetley's undertaking chapel, whence the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Interment will be in Bethel Cemetery.

Labor Day will be observed here by a general suspension of business. The banks and city and government offices will be closed all day. Hundreds of Alexandrians have already left the city to spend the day at seaside and country resorts.

The principal attraction will be the Labor Day celebration which will be held at Luna Park, under the auspices of the Alexandria Trades Council. Addressed are to be made by prominent speakers at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The program will also feature the many events planned.

**Gunning Season Opens.**  
The gunning season opened today, and many gunners invaded the marshes beyond the confines of the city. Reports received in this city to-night are to the effect that birds were fairly plentiful. It is expected that to-morrow the marshes will be invaded by many gunners.

Announcement was made at St. Mary's Catholic Church yesterday morning that beginning next Sunday the second mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock instead of at 10 o'clock as heretofore. It was also announced that benediction will be given at 4 o'clock in the afternoon beginning next Sunday. St. Mary's Sunday School is also to be reopened on that day.

**Notes of Alexandria.**  
Rev. C. R. Strassburg, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, to-night preached a special sermon on "Labor" before a large congregation.

Rev. C. Kelly Hobbs, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, to-night preached at the Surprise Theater, taking for his subject "Knocking in Alexandria."

Beginning at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, Harry D. Kirk, will commence issuing permits to white children to attend the public schools. The work will be concluded Friday afternoon. The permits will be issued at Armory Hall.

Funeral services for William H. Motley were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his home, 105 Duke Street. Rev. F. Watson, pastor of First Baptist Church, officiated. Interment was in Bethel Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. John Hansborough took place at 10 o'clock this morning from her home, 229 North West Street. Services were conducted by Rev. P. P. Phillips, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Interment was in Bethel Cemetery.

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, will hold a business meeting at Lee Camp Hall to-morrow night.

Milwaukee charges 50 cents a day for boarding captured unlicensed dogs. Over 170,000 pounds of tea are expected annually from India to the United Kingdom.

## ALLEGATIONS OF ARCHBOLD FALSE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page One.

this statement is a sentence of pertinent interest in view of the nature of the fight between Roosevelt and Taft for the regular Republican nomination.

"I cannot understand how any honorable man, and especially one who holds office in the gift of the people, can take refuge not merely in personalities, but in such base and unworthy personalities."

**Reviews Harriman Squabble.**  
Col. Roosevelt reviews at great length the Harriman controversy, introducing it with a letter which he wrote to Vice President Sherman in 1906, this letter including a copy of Gov. Odell's letter to Roosevelt dated December 18, 1904. All the other now famous Harriman letters are reproduced, including the "you and I are practical men" missive, the motive being to prove that Roosevelt never asked Harriman for a campaign contribution, as Harriman was said to have alleged, and to show that Harriman had never consulted by the colonel on the subject of prosecution of the railroads, and that Roosevelt refused to comply with the request of New York Standard Oil Company, through the Standard Oil of New York, that Chauncey Depew or James H. Hyde be designated as American Ambassador to France. The colonel reiterates that his message to Harriman, through the Commerce Commission in 1904 was not changed despite the importunities of Harriman.

Referring again to the subject of campaign contributions, Col. Roosevelt makes flat denial of the inference of John D. Archbold that he (Roosevelt), through Bliss, knew of the Standard Oil contribution.

He says:

"I communicated with Mr. Bliss very frequently, and never made any allusion to contributions in any letter I wrote him or any conversation I had with him."

**Has Not Consented Perishes.**  
"I have never discussed the question of contributions with Mr. Perkins," he goes on, "have in connection with discussing the accusations brought before your committee."

The visit to the White House of Archbold and H. H. Rogers, about a year after Roosevelt's election, is dealt with at length. They protested, the colonel says, against the accusations made against the Standard Oil in connection with rebates, the prosecution then being in the hands of Attorney General Bonaparte, Frank B. Kellogg and James R. Garfield, Director of the Bureau of Corporations. He told the oil magnates, the colonel says, that he could do nothing for them. Congressmen Sibley of Pennsylvania and Senator Bourne tried repeatedly to induce him to alter his course against Standard Oil, but he flatly refused, finally going so far as to order Senator Bourne to desist in his efforts in behalf of the Standard. At this point in his letter the colonel makes his only allusion to the letters published by Mr. Hearst, which brought on the present investigation. He says:

"I have in times past criticized Mr. Hearst, but in this matter he has rendered public service of high importance, and I hope he will publish all the letters dealing with the matter which he has in his possession. If Mr. Hearst or anybody else has any letter from me dealing with Standard Oil affairs, I shall be delighted to have it published, and if any one can suggest any question as to any letter I have ever written or received on the subject, I will give him the approximate time, I will at once try to look it up, and if I can find it will publish it."

**Disbelieves Archbold.**  
Col. Roosevelt states plainly that he does not believe the statements of Archbold and Penrose that Bliss said Roosevelt knew of the Standard Oil contribution from Standard Oil. The colonel presents in this connection a new bit of evidence in the form of a statement purporting to have been made by Bliss several months before his death and printed in the New York Herald, a paper hostile to Roosevelt, December 24, 1911. The statement upholds Roosevelt in his contention that the Standard Oil contribution was made by the Standard Oil of New York, and is quoted as saying that there never had been conducted in this country a cleaner campaign than that of Roosevelt in 1904.

After presenting a portion of Penrose's testimony before the Senate committee, Roosevelt says:

"Here Mr. Penrose says that he, a member of the National Republican Committee and a United States Senator, advised Mr. Archbold that it would be a mistake for the Standard Oil Company not to contribute, and if they did not make more liberal contributions they might incur hostility in certain quarters. Surely no more extraordinary testimony was ever submitted by a United States Senator. It embodies a far worse accusation against him than I ever should have dreamed of making. Senator Penrose's language is susceptible of but one interpretation. It was his belief that the government would well protect and would blackmail those who did not buy protection precisely as in the under world of our great cities vice is black-mailed or protection of it is sold for a price. Surely there can be no two opinions among honest men that the man whose actions as Senator are thus described by himself is wholly unfit to be a Senator."

Mr. Penrose championed Mr. Lorimer.

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## CHARTER LIST OF THE ANANIAS CLUB

Here are some of the notorious accusations by Col. Roosevelt and the names of those he has sent to join the Ananias Club:

John D. Archbold, August 12, 1912.—"I do not for one moment believe that Mr. Archbold's testimony is truthful. He apparently possesses such a moral standard that he does not understand the infamous accusation he is making against Mr. Bliss. Mr. Archbold states that he and the late H. H. Rogers visited me at the White House, and that I then remarked to them that there had been some criticism about campaign contributions. This is a falsehood."

Senator Boies Penrose, August 21, 1912.—"Mr. Penrose and his allies, and the entire crowd of crooked politicians and crooked financiers, who have attempted to make these attacks upon me, have made them and are making them not only knowing that they are false, but because they are false."

President Taft, April 25, 1912.—"He is trying to dodge the consequences of his statement by deliberate misrepresentation of that statement." (In Worcester speech)

Senator W. E. Chandler, May 5, 1904 (by Senator Lodge).—"I read the sentence to the President (Roosevelt) and he said that the statement which I read to him attributed to him by Chandler was a deliberate and unqualified falsehood."

Senator Tillman, May 5, 1904.—"His statement was a deliberate and unqualified falsehood." (He was included with Mr. Chandler.)

Senator Bailey, May 5, 1904.—"His statement was an unqualified falsehood." (Included with Mr. Tillman.)

New York Evening Post, April 14, 1911.—"The Evening Post's story is a characteristically and peculiarly infamous falsehood."

Mrs. H. S. Owen, Dec. 22, 1911.—"It is not merely an outrageous lie, but infamous, and without the smallest particle of foundation."

Representative Butler Ames, June 15, 1911.—"The story told by Butler Ames . . . is a deliberate and outrageous falsehood. I never made any such remark and no such conversation ever took place."

Of course, it proved an uphill fight; as heart-breaking as any one ever faced, but Donald went out, and six years after he first crossed the Atlantic in the steamer he was making the return voyage as the Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glenora. Privy Councillor, decorated with high orders of merit and possessor of millions.

Donald's cousin, George Stephen, just as little of a fortune hunter as a coronet and of millions. His highest ambition consisted of seeing himself behind a London counter, and perhaps some day to have a shop of his own. When serving customers in St. Patrick's churchyard he, too, heard the call of the West, where Donald then was ascending his first difficult steps up a ladder of wealth. He, in turn, was lured across the Atlantic to transfer his activities to the dry goods store of a relative. Three years later he was a full-blown merchant. More serious years saw him governor of the Bank of Montreal, interested in many big commercial ventures, and head of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Honors and riches poured in on the ex-prentice lad. A baronetcy was quickly followed by a barony, and to-day Sir Julius Wernher once said: "I should probably have lived and died a struggling clerk." And there are scores of men to-day who owe their garnered millions and their high places in our colonies to the spirit of enterprise that led them to far lands to seek fame and fortune, just as there are thousands of others who are struggling and starving in the homeland, when fortunes are to be had for the winning at the other end of the world.

There are few men of wealth or prominence in any of our far-flung colonies who could not tell some story of venture and success, from Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, whose father farmed to the Antipodes from Northamptonshire, an almost penniless emigrant, to Sir Samuel Way, who, landing in South Australia a poor and almost friendless young man, rose to be its Chief Justice and Lieutenant Governor, and to win a baronetcy among countless other honors.

But it is probably in South Africa that the "lucky emigrant" flourishes the most. It would be no difficult matter to name offhand a score of men who, if not millionaires, are far on the way to that coveted goal, who have reached the cape practically penniless. The most striking examples of this emigrant "luck" come quickly to the memory, from Cecil Rhodes to Alfred Beit, and from Sir Leander Starr Jameson to Barney Barnato. It is true that of this famous quartet, only one can truly be described as a "penniless" emigrant, but not one of the four had any but the most modest of the starts on the journey to wealth.

Cecil Rhodes, landed in South Africa, an Oxford student with "one foot in the grave," to seek health. It was still to be found, in a few months' stay on a brother's farm in Natal. Then came the finding of diamonds at Kimberley, and with it the opening of the portals of riches to the consumptive.

Mr. Beit's greatest ambition when he put foot in South Africa, was "to win a thousand a year for his mother." So far from wishing to be a millionaire, he declared in those early days that he would much prefer to be a trooper, little dreaming that, like Cecil Rhodes, he would leave many a million behind him when he died.

Barney Barnato was thankful to begin his journey to a million by dancing for coppers in Johannesburg and Kimberley drinking saloons, and Sir Leander Jameson was long much too absorbed in feeling pulses and writing prescriptions to give a thought to such a sordid matter as gold-mining.

But wherever one turns the same story meets one in a hundred guises. Mr. Weyerhaeuser, who to-day owns 30,000,000 acres of valuable timber land, reached America more than half a century ago, from his native Germany, with not a dollar in his pocket; and Mr. Sidney Kidman, Australia's cattle king, lord of 8,000 acres of rich lands and of more sheep and cattle than he can count, spent years of struggle before he could raise the \$100,000 with which he purchased his first horse.

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**MOUNTS FOR THE ARMY.**  
Providing for the Mexican Border. Difficulty in Getting Horses.

From the San Antonio Express.  
Of the 60 cavalry horses soon to be purchased in St. Louis, it is expected the majority will be assigned to the Second Cavalry, now stationed at the border, and which is without mounts. The regiment left its mounts in the Philippines, and as the Fourth Cavalry, which vacated Fort Bliss, is not going to the Islands for some time, there were no horses left at the border post for the newly arrived cavalrymen.

The Quartermaster's Department must supply a number of mounts for the Fourth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark and McIntosh. That regiment recently came home from the Philippines. In both instances, however, these organizations are below the complement; that is, in the number of men, and this relieves the tension somewhat.

Should the Third Cavalry, which is due for service in the Philippines, be ordered abroad at an early day, the mounts left behind would pretty well take care of the two regiments on the border, unless the animals be kept here for other cavalrymen.

The Quartermaster's Department also has received the last two carloads of mule battery horses purchased in the St. Louis market. On June 5 the contract was made for seventy-two of these heavy horses for delivery at Fort Sill. These animals will tip the scales from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, and this is about 500 pounds more than the average cavalry horse will weigh. The battery horses are between sixteen and seventeen hands high.

The army has had a great deal of difficulty in getting proper animals in this State, which has every advantage for the profitable breeding of horses, and breeders here could get good prices from the government. Some years ago army officers encouraged the movement for the breeding of horses in Texas, but for some reason or other the matter was never followed by those who it was thought would take readily to the suggestion.

It has cost the army a pretty penny shipping horses here. At one time the situation grew so serious the government went into the business of breeding horses on its own account. This, however, has been on a small scale, and is not nearly sufficient to meet the needs of the service.

There is also a pretty good chance of the federal and reliable old army rule holding his own for a good many years to come, as recent experiments with motor trucks on the march and under service conditions have not been as successful as the quartermasters hoped for. It was found in these tests the mule held up decidedly better than the gaso-line-propelled vehicle. However, the officers reporting thereon say the motor is valuable as an auxiliary in transportation trains, and it also has its good points.

**Using a Friend.**  
The friend who borrows a ten-dollar bill upon the promise to pay it back in a day or so, first breaks the bill and then the promise.

Green has a beautiful blue and white striped flag, a white cross on a blue field. It dates from 1833, and represents the movement for the United States flag. It is made of the finest material, and is a beautiful addition to any collection.

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